

FEAR MONOPOLY IN WEST SIDE PLAN FOR N. Y. CENTRAL

Civic Bodies at Hearing Find Flaws in Proposed Track Plan.

FULLER PROTECTION FOR CITY IS URGED

The Board of Estimate opened yesterday a series of hearings on the proposed plan of improvement for the West Side by listening to those who oppose certain features of the agreement as it has been tentatively arranged by the board's committee on port and terminal facilities and the New York Central Railroad Company. Most of the time yesterday was devoted to the objections of a number of civic organizations that have taken up the study of this particular problem.

Argument of counsel centered chiefly about the agreement as it affects the proposed enlarged freight yard between 152 and 153 streets, and the plans for the railroad south of Fifty-ninth street. It was contended with respect to these features of the plan that the city had not gone far enough, because no arrangement had been made for the roofing over of the entire freight yard and the location of a park thereon and also because there was no guarantee that the New York Central Railroad Company would not eventually secure an unbreakable monopoly of the facilities for freight distribution in the commercial section of the West Side.

Outlines Objections. Miles M. Dawson, Stanley E. Isaacs and Julius Henry Cohen appeared in behalf of the civic organizations. Dawson, who is studying the West Side situation for the last three years, the organizations represented include the City Club, Citizens Union, Women's Municipal League, Independent Club of the Upper West Side, Washington Heights Taxpayers Association, Hudson Guild and Greenwich Settlement.

Outlining the position to be taken in detailed argument by his associates, Mr. Dawson said that the first objection to the plan was that it was in violation of chapter 777 of the laws of 1911, under which the West Side improvement was authorized, and he instanced the fact that, while the plan provided for a tunnel under the Harlem ship canal, the proposed agreement provided for a railroad bridge. He was informed by Comptroller Frederick that the legal features of the plan had been thoroughly investigated and that the committee was convinced that the law was not raised in any obstacles to the plan.

Mr. Dawson said the objection to the agreement in the matter of the freight yard at 152nd street was that no provision was made for covering the entire freight yard. He thought the contract, yet to be made with the railroad, should make entirely the city's right to the roof over and cover all of the tracks, so that the West Side would not be confronted with a metal roofing on which there was no right. He said the city should go further than that and bind the city to cover the tracks and to locate on this great roof a park or playground. He said that it was not possible to operate a freight yard under ground and that unless a covered freight yard were stipulated there would be no assurance that a nuisance that might be permanent.

Wants Thick Covering of Earth. As for the general scheme of covering the main line tracks of the railroad, he said that the contour of the covering should be considered. He thought that the structure should carry at least four and one-half feet of earth and that it should be of such strength when first put in that the railroad could at no future time raise the objection to an adequate depth of earth that the steel substructure would not bear the additional weight.

Coming to the stretch between Thirtieth and Forty-second streets, he said that the question of interference with a possible underground system of freight distribution. He pointed out that the purchase of the railroad of a new right of way with its adjoining warehouses, might force other railroads either to cross beneath them, and he thought that the right to this should be reserved, as otherwise there might be no freight distribution north of Canal street. He said that the railroad of a new right of way, he thought the railroad company ought to be willing to yield something toward that end. In his opinion the right of other roads to use the tracks should be definitely set forth in the contract.

Still another suggestion was that the agreement did not go far enough in providing for passenger service down the West Side. He thought such provision for passenger service should be made even down to Canal street.

Thinks Omission Strange. Stanley E. Isaacs, elaborating the argument of Mr. Dawson, said that he thought it strange that no provision had been made for making a park above the covered tracks of the freight yard at 152nd street while such provision for park treatment had been made elsewhere along the line.

Comptroller Frederick said that this was because there was now no part at that point and because the location of the freight yard was given in the plan to decide independently of the present agreement with the railroad.

Mr. Isaacs declared that while the committee report made it appear that the covering of the main tracks would screen the freight yard, such was not the case, because only the covering of the entire yard would leave that section from the blight of a railroad yard. He urged that no agreement be made that left out such a covering.

Mr. Cohen argued that the steel substructure which is to carry the covering of earth over the tracks should be made to harmonize with the topographical features at any given point. He said that the substructure should not be uniform, but should be increased in strength at those points where it appeared likely that the greatest weight of earth, either for park purposes or merely for the sake of properly rounding out the covering, would be required. He thought that at some points the substructure should be strong enough to carry six or seven feet of earth.

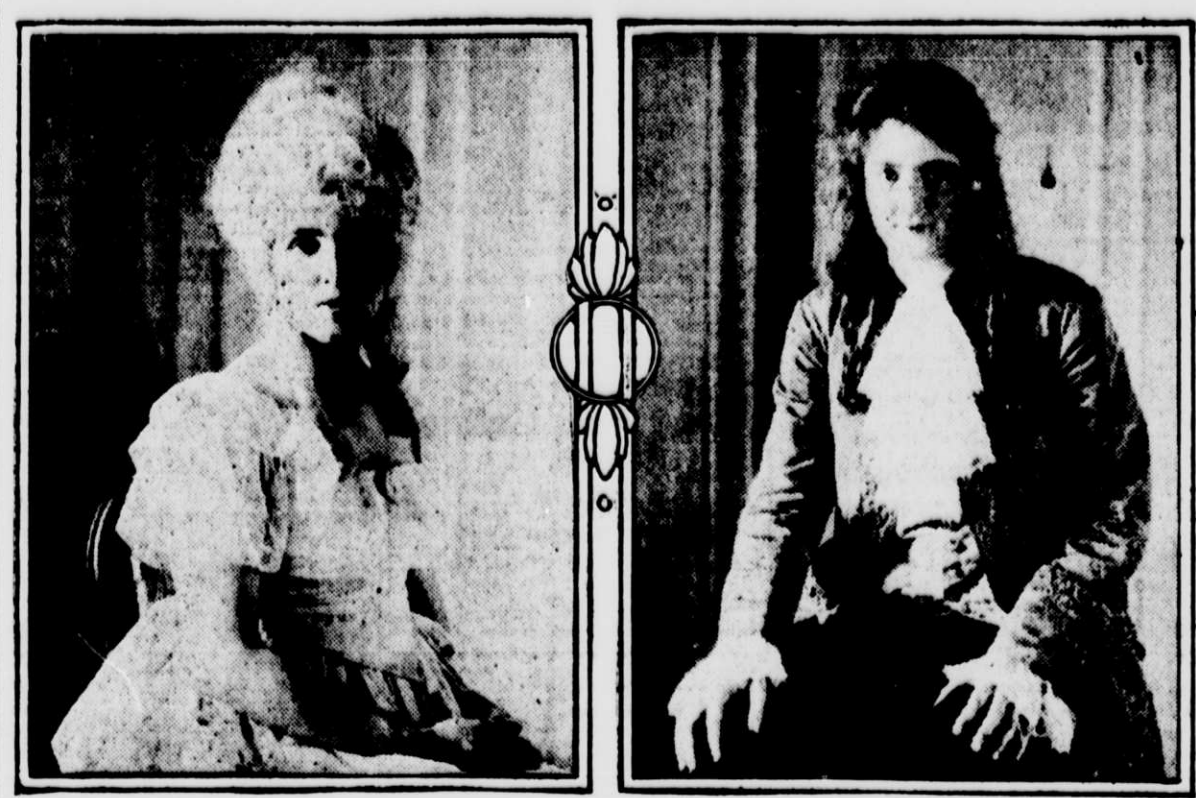
In the matter of the Central's monopoly, he suggested that while the plan shows a marginal way riverward of the Central's tracks, the railroad owns two or three blocks of property that would effectively block a marginal way.

Sees Danger of Monopoly.

He urged that the railroad be forced to agree to sell those properties to the city. He said that, in the plan, he said, to indicate that provision had been made for trackage for other roads south of Fifty-ninth street, and he said he feared the city would some day wake up to the fact that a monopoly had been created.

Mrs. Charles A. Brown of the Women's City Club objected to the plan for carrying

MISS SPENCE'S SCHOOL SOCIETY GIVES TWO PLAYS FOR CHARITY



Photos by W. Burton Stage. On the left, Miss Helen B. Rich as Statia and, on the right, Miss Rita Boker as Lord Peter in "The Smugglers," a two act comedy given by members of Miss Spence's School Society.

Members of Miss Spence's School Society gave their annual entertainment yesterday afternoon and evening before large audiences in the ballroom of the Plaza, for the benefit of a home which is maintained at 232 East Fifty-second street, for the care of orphaned babies until placed for adoption. They produced "The Maker of Dreams," a fantasy in one act by Oliphant Down, and a musical comedy in two acts entitled "The Smugglers," the book and lyrics by Miss Katharine Lamont, special writer by Paul Hyde Bonner and music by James M. Beck, Jr., and Kenneth S. Clark. The casts were as follows:

"THE MAKER OF DREAMS."
Pierrette, Margaret Trevor
The Manufacturer, W. Roosevelt Thompson
"THE SMUGGLERS."
Landlord, Christopher Nichols
His Wife, Eleanor M. Green
Lord Peter, Miss Rita Boker
Lord Gilbert, Mrs. Harold Richard
Lord Percival, Mrs. William Scarborough
Anne, Mrs. William Scarborough
Dorothy, Mrs. William Scarborough
The first piece on the programme was a pretty fantasy, the *Pierrot* having in his mind the ideal woman who really turns out to be his wife, the *Pierrette*. It was cleverly done. The stage was prettily set to represent the interior of a simple cottage done up in white and decorated with Jacobean furniture.

"The Smugglers" presented a sort of Gilbert and Sullivan plot. The scene was laid in the latter days of the eighteenth century, in a town on the coast of England. Lord Gilbert, sheriff of the town, is the uncle of some smugglers, and has also promised to aid some French nobles fleeing from the revolution. They arrive in the town disguised as pirates and the sheriff, mistaking them for smugglers, throws them into prison. This leads to complications, and as the smugglers never appear, the French people are released without further ado.

Some Effective Dancing.
Introduced into this comedy were some effective dances, one a Scotch dance by the Misses Jeannette Rich, Madge Lesher, Lillian Palmer, Marion Gibney, Sophie Young, Emily Patterson, Amy Jennings, Olivia Edmann, Frances Thompson and Margaret Ehart. In the second act the Misses Gladys Fries, Helen Fluke, Katharine Lamont and Margaret Luce danced a minute to the music of "Mozart." Miss Dorothy E. Taylor did a Scotch burlesque, and the Misses Eunice Clark and Lillian Palmer executed a clever modern waltz.

The choruses and songs went off with considerable smart. One of the most effective songs was "Sammy from the U. S. A.," a prepared song sung by Statia (Helen B. Rich) and Antoine (Miss Dorothy Ehart). They wore military costumes and did credit to the words, which were written by Mr. Beck, Lamont, and to the music, by Mr. Beck.

Those in the Chorus.
Among those in the chorus were Mrs. John H. Ballantine, the Misses Geraldine

Hall, Elizabeth T. Sabin, Elizabeth Titus, Elise Sage, Anne Ballard, Mabel Venter, Harriet Lummis, Elizabeth Sabin, Marjorie Ellis, Emmeline Sizer, Carl Hackstaff, Eunice Clapp, Mary Jordan, Margaret Warren, Florence Gilbert, Flora M. Alpin, Katherine Adams, Alice De Lamar, Carolyn Dorsett, Katherine Hill, Helen Hoffstad, Christina Nichols, Edith Sloan, Helen Kerr and Lella Lanchester.

The entertainment committee included Mrs. Franklin Richardson, Mrs. Lyman B. Stowe, the Misses Caramal Carroll, Catherine B. Colt, Vivia Fisher, Margaret Overton and Josephine Belle. Among those acting as ushers were the Misses Gertrude Malt, Diana Richards, Eleanor Darlington, Marie Johnson, Dorothy Bittie, Helene Underwood, Virginia Scully, Elise Rich, Marie Osterhoff and Adrienne Leelin. Programmes, flowers, cigarettes and candles were sold by the Misses Katherine Montgomery, Mary Gilbert, Katherine Smith, Natalie Rogers, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Josephine Wells and Gretchen Damrosch. Miss Gertrude Hill was at the head of the supper committee.

Among those who took boxes were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Joel E. Posner, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. James H. Langston, Joseph R. De Lamar, Mrs. Harry Gray, Mrs. W. Lowe Rice, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith, Mrs. C. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Pierre Malt and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard.

The performance will be repeated to-night. After the performance of last night there was dancing, and supper was served in the palm room.

SAYS 'MAN NEXT DOOR' WON HIS WIFE'S LOVE

Theodore Langsbury Earle Sues F. Youlden Cowle for Alienation of Affections.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—Theodore Langsbury Earle, mining engineer and son of Ellis Potter Earle, a wealthy mine owner, brought suit today against F. Youlden Cowle for \$50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affection of his wife, Mrs. Hester Fenwick Earle.

Mrs. Earle recently sued for a separation and Justice Platt allowed her \$350 in costs. The suit was filed in the Supreme Court of the county of Westchester, pending the trial of the action. The papers in the alienation suit were filed this afternoon with County Clerk Cassin by Leo Parsons Davis, counsel for Mr. Earle.

Earle charges that Cowle has stolen the love, comfort and society of his wife and, among other things, the alleged defendant acquired an improper intimacy with Mrs. Earle after dark and also entertained her at dinner at the armory of the Regiment, of which he is a member.

In his complaint Earle speaks of the defendant as "the man residing in the next door." He alleges that Cowle became acquainted with Mrs. Earle in May, 1915, and between that time and January 28, 1916, defendant spent much of his time while plaintiff was away from home. Earle also makes the novel charge that his wife became so infatuated with the defendant, his neighbor in the exclusive Greenacres colony, that she met him at the White Plains railway station with her husband's automobile, with which she took Cowle home. Earle adds that his wife so completely ignored him then that he had to walk home.

Then the complaint sets forth that "by undue and improper attention and by flattery and other acts and wiles defendant acquired an improper intimacy with plaintiff's wife, so that she became infatuated with him and openly stated that she was in love with the defendant and was crazy about him. She openly called defendant her beau."

Earle also alleges that he remonstrated with his wife, which had no effect. The answer, filed on January 27, 1916, in order to try to break off the friendship between his wife and Cowle, he told her he intended to take her and become his wife, he said, she sued him for a separation.

PAUL TROUBETZKOY IS HURT.

Prince Thrown From Horse When Riding in Central Park.

Prince Paul Troubetzkoj, scion, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured when he fell from the saddle in Central Park near the West Twenty-second street entrance. The prince and the Princess were riding, accompanied by two Serbian bloodhounds which the prince brought from Petrograd a month ago. Opposite the park entrance the dogs began to bark and jump at the prince's horse.

The prince, who was then 17, was thrown from his horse and fell, crushing Troubetzkoj's hip and injuring him internally. He was carried to the Hotel Majestic, where he lives. The Princess was crying when she was taken to the hotel. Dr. W. T. Moynan said that no bones had been broken, but that the prince would have to remain in bed for at least a month.

The injured man is the brother of Prince Pierre Troubetzkoj, the husband of Amelia Rives, the novelist. He is 42 years old.

The dogs that caused the accident held off recently several policemen who wished to move the prince's automobile, which was standing in the frigid of the entrance of the Plaza Hotel.

RAYMOND BELMONT'S WIFE WINS A DIVORCE

Barber Tells of Shaving Defendant as He Slept in Another Woman's Home.

The jury before Supreme Court Justice Clark heard Mrs. Etzel Belmont's suit for divorce from Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, needed only ten minutes in which to return a verdict for Mrs. Belmont. Young Belmont did not defend the case.

Otto R. Smith, a lawyer, testified that he was greatly surprised when he learned that Raymond Belmont was the young man he shaved in the apartment of Mrs. Rosalie Belmont at 22 West Fifty-ninth street under the name of R. Belmont.

The alleged misconduct occurred in Mrs. Belmont's apartment and the barber testified that he not only shaved the defendant, but massaged Mrs. Belmont, for both of which Mrs. Belmont had paid him \$10.

Smith, who testified that he was sent to the apartment by the manager of the Plaza Hotel, was asked by Edmund L. Moore, Jr., counsel for Mrs. Belmont, how long he had known the defendant. He said he had known him for three weeks at a time he had done work for Mrs. Belmont on many occasions. The first time I shaved him, I shaved him for a long time. He was shaving a young girl, his creation, not exactly a kid, but like one.

The testimony showed that Belmont began visiting Mrs. Belmont's apartment as early as October, 1914. Mrs. Belmont is receiving \$100 a month alimony under her separation agreement and did not make a new application in the divorce action.

NEW NIGHT COURT DENOUNCED.

Tribunal for Wage Earners Is Called End of Asylum.

Assemblyman Perlman's bill for the establishment of a special night court for wage earners, which was passed by the Legislature and is now before Mayor Mitchell for his signature, was criticized yesterday as a bid of ill informed and unwise legislation. He said that the bill was a bid of ill informed and unwise legislation.

Justice Stone, denouncing the bill as entailing useless expense and as being unwise legislation, said that the wage cases now have precedence in the municipal courts and that the plaintiff need come to court only when his claim is contested, which happens in only 10 per cent of the cases. Justice Montefiore Levy, chairman of the committee on practice and procedure of the New York courts, also spoke against the bill.

Assemblyman Perlman, Justice Levy, Justice Hartman and Miss Sophie Irene Loch spoke for the bill and Mrs. Inez Milholland Bolshvoin presented a brief in behalf of it.

WITH GILLS AGRIN FISH BID FOLKS IN

Porpoise Does a Highland Fling and Big Sea Lion Tries to Sing as

SCALES MEET CRINOLINE

The rumor is that it began with the walrus and the carpenter. No, not the ones in "Alice in Wonderland," but a walrus at the New York Aquarium and a carpenter in the employ of the city. The walrus, goes the story, heard the carpenter talking about the garden party animals in the Bronx Zoo give each year to the board of managers of the New York Zoological Society, and told the rest of the fishes they oughtn't to allow any long necked giraffes and unwieldy elephants to come to over them in the matter of hospitality. That was three years ago. Soon cards were out for the garden party among the fishes and the reception is now a regular function.

The Aquarium looked very nice last night with flowers and Japanese lanterns, and all the piscatorial Four Hundred were there, with an extra polish on their fins to welcome the humans who flocked to see them. The Eremochelys Imbricator, the Thalassochelys Caretta, the Chelonia Mydas, the Scorpina Plumieri, the Ginglymostoma Cirratum, and all the others of the Blue Sea Book were there. The H. C. A. may say it was one of the features of the occasion. He was in excellent voice, and accompanied sections from the Mikado, played by the orchestra of the Aquarium, among the palms near his tank, with impromptu bits from one of Wagner's operas—just when one cannot be recalled at the moment. He is a slow, dignified, imitative called the Fountain in Action. It was heartily enjoyed by everybody except the girls, whose gowns got a bit much of the thing.

Later in the evening there were refreshments—ice cream and punch and so on for the humans, and other things for the porpoises. The fish really came about eating, having just finished dinner, but as the visitors expressed a desire to see the porpoises fed the latter agreed to oblige.

Dancing ended the entertainment. The managers of the reception wanted the newspapers to suppress this fact, because the S. E. C. A. may say it was one of the features of the occasion. He was in excellent voice, and accompanied sections from the Mikado, played by the orchestra of the Aquarium, among the palms near his tank, with impromptu bits from one of Wagner's operas—just when one cannot be recalled at the moment. He is a slow, dignified, imitative called the Fountain in Action. It was heartily enjoyed by everybody except the girls, whose gowns got a bit much of the thing.

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NEWARK'S CELEBRATION OPENS.

250th Birthday Fete Is Last in October.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—Residents of Newark woke up this morning disturbed by blowing whistles, ringing church bells and booming cannon. It was Newark's 250th birthday celebration, which has the city seen such a crowd as that here today.

Fully a half million persons crowded Broad street at the official call of the city. This was at 8 A. M. when hundreds of factory whistles were blown and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in Branch Brook Park. At the same time, four bands of music started from different sections of the city and met at Broad and Market streets, where they were joined by another band, and the five in unison played national airs.

The next thrill came at 10 o'clock when the First Infantry, Battery A, Troops A and C and the First Field Company of the Signal Corps, New Jersey National Guard, paraded from Belleville avenue through Broad street to Lincoln Park, around the park and back Broad street again to the starting point. In the ranks of the soldiers were the Boy Scouts and the camp fire girls. Big-don Edwin A. Hine was in command.

Historic exercises were held in the afternoon at Crocker's Palace Theatre in Market street. About 2,500 persons jammed their way into the theatre and hundreds of others stood outside and away for lack of room. Addresses were made by Mayor Raymond, Gov. Fisher and Bishop Francis L. Sayax. Bishop Edgewood, delivered the invocation, and Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic diocese of Newark gave the benediction.

MRS. HORTON BOUGHT WAITE'S SUICIDE DRUGS

He Admitted Poisoning, She Says, but Said He'd Not Be Taken Alive.

According to a story told to Assistant District Attorneys Dooling and Brotherton yesterday by Mrs. Margaret M. Horton, studio manager, and Mrs. M. Waite, the Tombs charged with murdering his wealthy father-in-law, John R. Peck of Grand Rapids, it was the intention of the defendant to commit suicide. After the announcement that Mr. Peck had died from arsenic poisoning, Mrs. Horton says, Dr. Waite confessed to her that what she had read about the poisoning of Peck was true, but that he would never be taken alive for the crime.

Mrs. Horton said that she went to drug stores in the neighborhood of the school at the direction of Dr. Waite and bought what she supposed was a small quantity of arsenic. She said that she had taken a large dose of drugs.

Assemblyman Perlman, who sometimes went as Mrs. von Palmberg, and who had made a long statement about her acquaintance with Mrs. Horton, said that she had been in the Tombs charged with murdering his wealthy father-in-law, John R. Peck of Grand Rapids, it was the intention of the defendant to commit suicide. After the announcement that Mr. Peck had died from arsenic poisoning, Mrs. Horton says, Dr. Waite confessed to her that what she had read about the poisoning of Peck was true, but that he would never be taken alive for the crime.

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PLAN DEER DRIVE ON SHELTER ISLAND

25 Game Wardens Will Attempt to Corral Respided Animals This Week.

PUBLIC TO PAY THE BILL

One day this week, Thursday or Friday probably, there is going to be some real fun on Shelter Island. On that day the State game wardens will try to capture the deer relieved from death by "Conservation Commissioner Pratt, but still so annoying to the estate owners and gardeners of the little island.

Byron Cameron, division chief of the Adirondacks, who was sent to Shelter Island last Saturday by Commissioner Pratt to make arrangements for a great battle, and who suddenly received orders from the Commissioner that the deer must be spared, will be in charge of the merciful drive. He will have twenty-five game wardens from the Adirondacks and the Catskills as helpers.

"I have covered Shelter Island thoroughly since last Thursday," said Chief Cameron yesterday in the Hotel Wyanamaker, Greenport. "I find that the peculiarities of the island—it is very irregular in outline, with many points jutting out to the bays and narrow necks of land connecting these points with the mainland of the island—give us a chance at least to build a big corral on Mashamack Point into which the deer may be driven."

To Build Funnel Pointed Corral. "My plan is to build a corral of wire, triangular shaped, with the apex, open like a funnel, pointing landward and more or less disguised by trees and brush, and the deer resting on the water. Leaders of timber, a fence ten feet high, and too high for the deer to jump, will lead to the opening. The whole scheme will be to make the deer think, when they are slowly driven toward Mashamack Point, that they are entering a closed wooded refuge."

"I have counted about 100 deer already, but I know there are more. Most of them are on the Nichols estate in the southern part of the island, and that will make it easy for us to drive them to Mashamack Point. The Nichols place has a telephone line, and a man telephoned me from the Nichols place that he had just seen twenty-one deer in a bunch."

"Some of the deer may be how so many deer can find protection and hiding in the island. There is more room than one would think. The Nichols estate alone contains about 6,000 acres and most of it is heavily wooded. All we are waiting for is our supply of wire and lumber. Our men are here and are waiting for the deer. They don't have to shoot the deer. Personally I have shot just two deer in five years and I hope I never have to shoot another. It is a slow, steady work of hard work and good gun and I believe we can save most of the deer."

"Some may break their legs or necks in efforts to escape and in some cases they will have to be shot. None of the deer has become a mother as yet and so we will not have the extra problem of nursing the young. The deer are not coming along apparently until about June. They arrive late in this section. All of the Shelter Island deer are in the condition, I notice."

Will Drive Back Swimmers.

"Many deer will take to the water when they are driven into the corral. To provide against that we will have men in boats to turn them back to land."

The Conservation Commission has no money to devote to capturing the deer and to carting and transporting them. Commissioner Pratt is going ahead with the job on the assurance of sportmen and game associations that the money will be raised by subscription.

"It is my first duty to protect the rights of the Shelter Island farmers," said Commissioner Pratt in Albany yesterday. "I shall try to save the deer, but if the plan fails I am afraid that in the end they will have to be exterminated. The situation must be taken care of before the crops begin to come up. My men will try to corral the animals, but it is necessary for the public to come forward with subscriptions to pay the cost."

William T. Hornaday, director of the Zoological Gardens, estimates that the cost of carting and transporting the deer will reach \$5,000. He is not inclined to think the plan is practicable, but believes that it is worth trying.

LAWYER SEEKS TO WED AGAIN.

Frederick M. Thompson Has Wife's Divorce Decree Modified.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur granted yesterday an application by Frederick M. Thompson, a lawyer, to modify the divorce obtained by Mrs. Maudie Thompson, now Mrs. Chester Dale, wife of a banker, to permit him to wed again. Mrs. Thompson got her divorce on April 27, 1915, and was married to Mr. Dale the same day.

Mr. Thompson presented several testimonials as to his good character since the divorce. One was by Mrs. Maudie Thompson, who said she had been married to him for many years and that she had been very happy. Another was by a friend of his, who said that he was a very good man and that he was very successful in his business.

Mr. Thompson's former wife did not oppose the application and her present husband said, "I wish him the best of good luck."

ACTOR'S ARREST CANCELS PLAY.

Vaudeville Performer Accused of Embezzling Money Order.

"Ring down the curtain, I shall not go to-night," quoth Charles Caulkins, leading man in the sketch entitled "Munitions," when arranged yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghlin on a charge of embezzling a money order for \$500. He will be sent to San Francisco for trial. Caulkins' arrest interfered with the initial performance of "Munitions" in a Brooklyn vaudeville theatre last night.

Caulkins admitted the theft of the money order. He was playing the leading role in "The Devil" on tour. At Reno, Nev., it is alleged, he received the \$500 money order, which had been sent to Charles Caulkins, a young man who had come West for his health. The money order was cashed in a San Francisco saloon. When the saloonkeeper learned the money order was stolen he shot himself.

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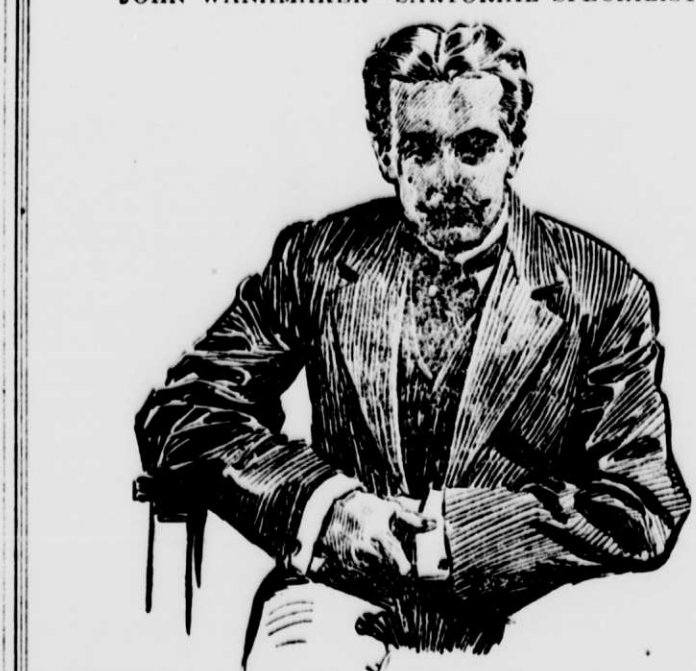
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It is one thing to desire good clothes. It is quite another thing to get them.

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All the merchandise of this shop measures up to the standard of London which is the arbiter of men's fashions—as Paris is of women's. Some of the things are made in London; some in the United States; some in France; some in Italy; some in other countries. The place of manufacture signifies little; the character of the merchandise matters much.

LOUNGE SUITS, ready to put on, \$25 to \$45.
RED LEAF, LONDON, TOP COATS, \$35.
HATS FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

JUST ARRIVED—Hand-made Shetlands, Harris tweeds, Donegal homespuns, and British worsteds, for suits to be cut to measure and fitted on the premises.

John Wanamaker

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

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